VOL. XXXIII .... No. 10 065.

A STORM CARNIVAL.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. RAVAGES OF LIGHTNING, WIND AND RAIN IN THE

WEST, AND IN NEW-ENGLAND. The Chief Signal Officer reported on Tuesday last that "northerly winds with rain have extended from Kansas over the Lower Missonri Valley and thence to Lake Michigan." This, was one of the earliest intimations of the severe storm which has visited the Western States, inflicting the damage recorded below. In Ohio, the storm was felt in its greatest severity north of the City of Cincinnati, which fortunately escaped its fury. At Springfield, Cedarville, Columbus, Port Washington, and the intervening country, it was very severe and destructive, railroad bridges being washed away, telegraph poles leveled, and crops inundated. Six miles of canal were destroyed between Athens and Saline. Telegraph communication was se seriously interrupted that out of 52 wires centering in Cincinnati ali but two were down. In Indiana, trees being leveled all the way from Richmond to Logansport, there is reason to fear that heavy loss in the aggregate has been suffered. The most serious loss of life has been in Wisconsin, boats having been capsized on Green Lake and 10 persons drowned. The course of the storm in that State was five miles wide; hundreds of acres of grain were prostrated, and railroad travel interrupted by fallen trees. Minnesota has escaped without serious damage, and although there was an immense rainfall in Illinois, no scrious losses are reported therefrom. In Missouri the storm has been felt with greatest severity between Hannibal and St. Joseph, a steamer at the latter city having been dragged from her moorings. In Maysville, Kentucky, many buildings have been nproofed, and general damage suffered. The losses in New-England are comparatively light, and limited to Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

IN OHIO. THE BOCKING VALLEY LAID WASTE - ONE HUNDRED

FAMILIES HOMELESS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CINCINNATI, July 6 .- Reports from the southern portion of this State give accounts of terrible floods and widespread devastation as the result of the recent heavy storm. The Hocking River is higher een known at any time since 1857, and the entire valley from Carroll to Hockingport, a distance of 80 miles, has been laid waste. Crops. fences, and many dwellings have been swept away. It is estimated that 100 families are homeless. The Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad is damaged to considerable extent, but it is thought trains will run over it by Tuesday. On the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad passengers have been compelled to make transfers, but the interruption lasted only 36 hours. The canal is badly damaged, so many extensive breaks being reported that it will hardly be in navigable condition again this season. The coal miners have also suffered, from the flood. It is thought the total loss in the Hocking valley will be in the neighborhood of a million dollars. EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO THE CROPS-BUILDES AND

BAILROADS WASHED AWAY. CINCINNATI. July 5.-The storms of the past three days have seldom if ever been equaled in severity in the States of Ohio and Indiana. Hurricanes, with floods of rain, have followed each other in rapid succession. This city and its immediate vicinity escaped the fury of these storms. The country north of this and lying parallel in Indiana and Ohio has suffered severely by the furious storms which passed over it on the 2d, 3d, and 4th instants. The telegraph wires have been generally prostrated. At Springfield, it is reported that the telegraph poles were blown down across the roads so thickly in some places as to entirely obstruct travel. East of that town, on the Pacific and Atlantic Telegrap there were 200 poles down, some of them struck by lightning and others prostrated by the wind At Troy a large cordage factory was unroofed. This side of Troy, on the line of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, houses and fences were blown down, trees uprooted, fields of grain leveled, cornfields flattened, and in some instances corn aprooted. Everywhere nelds looked like lakes of water. On the Zanesville railroad track has been washed away. The same levelint of trees and devastation of crops is reported in this section of country as in that further west. At Port Washington, about 70 miles east of Cotumbus night, uprooting trees and unroofing houses.
At Cedurville, near Xenia, great numbers of telegraph-poles have been splintered by lightning is the storm was very severe and destrucout parallel in the history of the telegraph company. A very large number were shivered to pieces by lightning and totally destroyed, while many others were partially destroyed any many prostrated by the wind. To-day

will be a busy day in repairing these lines.

The Hocking Valley, in Ohio, is inundated, the water being higher than was ever known before. Six miles of canal were destroyed between Athens and Saline. The damage to the crops amounts to over \$1,000,000, and the salt works and other commercial interests are suffering

July 6 .- A special disputch from Athens, Ohio, reports immense damage to the crops in that vicinity by the reeent storm. The salt works of Joseph Herrell were damaged to the amount of \$10,000, and other works of the kind were also damaged. The Whitewater Valley Railroad has suffered near Elizabethtown, Ohio Reports from all quarters represent that great damage has been done to crops, orchards, and forests.

DATTON, July 8.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this city last night, blowing down trees and chimneys. In the country the damage to grain, fencing, and sheds is said to be extensive. The Miami River is

full and still rising. CHECLEVILLE, July 5 .- The Scioto River has overflowed the extensive broom corn fields in this vicinity, probably ruining from 500 to 1,600 acres of broom corn. The corn is flattened down and the dirt washed on to it, so that much of it cannot rise. The streams are so high that the roads are impassable between here and Columbus No trains have arrived from the East since Thursday.

A DWELLING-HOUSE CRUSHED IN CINCINNATI.

From The Cincinnati Gazette, July 5.

The storm of yesterday evening, elsewhere The storm of yesterday evening, elsewhere mentioned, did no general damage of consequence. No houses were unrocled, for the storm could not be called a tornado. The wind blew with great violence, indeed, but, with one exception, did not do much injury. Thas exception was the two small frame houses. Nos. 34 and 55 West Front-st. opposite the entrance of the Suspension Bridge. No. 56 was not occupied, but No. 54 comprised the shoe shop and dwelling of Mr. G. Wentzke. In the upper room, when the storm came, were Mrs. Weutzke, her mother, and her little sister, seven years old. Mr. Wentzke was sittling at the front door of his shop. The family had just finished supper when the storm began, and Mrs. Wentzke was suggesting that they ought to go down stairs, lest the wind might do some hurt, when a loud crash, a blinding dust, and a sudden downward plunging of the floor, people, and furniture, told that the hurt was already done. Northwest of No. 56 was the wall of a vinegar factory, which a suiden downward plunging of the floor, people, and furniture, told that the burt was aiready done. Northwest of No. 36 was the wall of a vinegar factory, which was recently burned out and left standing without adequate support. It rose three stories in hight, and stood considerably above the little dwelling. When the wind struck it, it toppled and fell, and crushed the little dwelling as above stated. The dwelling hone was completely crushed down. The front shop had the celling broken through, and the front doors were thrown violently into the street, one of them striking a passer by. Mr. Wentzke was struck on the head by a piece of falling timber, and received a painful cut. The cries of the buriet people in the back part of the building brought assistance, and they were soon extricated, when it was found that the sold lady was not seriously hurt, only having received braises on her limbs. The little girl had been struck about the head, and was bleeding from the nose and amouth. Mrs. Wentzke had a painful cut on her thigh, and was shoeked so that there were fears that she may yet suffer injury.

DAMAGE TO THE THEEGRAPH LINES.

DAMAGE TO THE THEEGRAPH LINES.
From The Continuate Esquirer, July 5.

Our readers will observe the lack of telegraphic matter in our columns. Out of about 52 office wires contering in this city all but two wers down hast night. The Western Union had one wire in operation—sight. The Western Union had one wire in operation—that to Louisville, and thence South. The Pacific and Atlantic had a wire to Memphis and one to Anderson, Indiana. All the other wires were down. The A. and P. had no wires. Communication by the Western Union could with some difficulty be had with Dayton, Xenia and Lawrenceburg, but no further. From Anderson, Indiana, the operator fold his fellow craftsmen in the P. and A. office in this city that the storm began there at 2 p. m. Such thunder and lightning, he said he never experienced before, and he was sure it could not be possible that be ever would again. Everywhere in the belt

north of this city affected by the storm, whose center seems to be a few miles south of the latitude of Columony agrees as to its severity and destru-

IN WISCONSIN. FESTIVITIES INTERRUPTED—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE ON

GRREN LAKE. MILWAUKEE, July 5 .- A terrible storm broke apon this city at noon yesterday, while the Fourth of July festivities were in progress, and our beautiful bay covered with yachts and small boats filled with pleasure-seekers, among whom were many ladies. The vachts Louise and Lone Star were capsized. The inmates received a severe ducking, and some narrowly escaped drowning. Trees were uprooted, signs, flags, and awnings were dancing in the air, while loud peals of thunder and flashes of lightning followed in quick succession. All passed over in half an hour without Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near Ripon, Wisconsin, already famous as a Summer resort. There the sailing yacht R. B. Harshaw capsized, and the following out of persons who were on board were lost; Mrs. A. P. Carman of Dartford, Mrs. M. C. Russell and daughter of Berlin, Jennie Olin of Dartford, Mrs. George P. Harding and a child of the Rev. Mr. Allen of Dartford. A rowboat also capsized, and the occupants. Wm. Buxheim, wife and child, and Mrs. John Boold of Dartford, were all drowned. Along the line of the Milwaukee Northern Railroad, the damage to the crops is very great. Over eighty trees had to be cleared from the tract before trains could pass. The telegraph lines were prestrated in all directions, and for a time there was not a single wire working out of Milwaukee.

Reports from Fond du Lac, Wis., state that the storn damaged the grain throughout Green Lake, Fond du Lac, and Shebeygan Counties to a great extent. Its course from north-west to south-east was about five miles wide, along which space grain, timber, buildings, and fences were thrown to the ground, tIn Fond du Lac City many buildings were unroofed. A vast number of large shadeftrees were uprooted. On the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad trains were very much delayed by fallen trees, over 80 of which had to be cut from the track before trains could pass. An engineer on a passenger train, who saw the tornado approaching, put on a heavy pressure of steam, and got into a clearing ahead of it. Hundreds of acres of grain were prostrated on Elkhart Lake proves to be false. A number of trees were blown across the track between Milwaukee and Brookfield, on the Milwankee and Prairie du Chien road. Aside from the disaster at Green Lake, it is a remarkable fact that no lives were lost, as far as heard from. The damage to the telegraph lines is rapidly repairing, and communication is now open to St. Paul.

IN MISSOURL

SEVERAL HOUSES BLOWN DOWN-THE STEAMER MOUNTAINEER DRAGGED FROM HER MOORINGS. St. Louis, July 5 .- A special dispatch from Happibal, to The Democrat, says that the severest storn

that ever visited that section broke over Hannibal last night. Two or three houses were blown down and several uproofed. Large numbers of trees were uproofed. and much damage was done to fences and other prop-

Sr. Joseph, July 5 .- A terrific storm, amounting almost to a tornado, passed over this city last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The steamer Mountaineer was lying at the bank above the bridge, secured to the railroad track and other fastenings by eight cables, two of which were new, and four and one-half inches in diameter. At the first great blow the lines parted, after tearing up a portion of the railroad track, and the steamer turned her head to the stream. The wind kept her close to St. Joseph shore, and she drifted down and struck the east end of the bridge, several of the iron guys of which were sprung, from their bolts, and damage done it to the extent of \$8,000 to \$10,000. It will require 20 days to make repairs. The Mountaineer was terribly wrecked in her forward part, the upper works and hurricane deck being smashed-Her freight-hoister was raised, and chimney knocked down. The loss on the vessel is about \$10,000, on which there was no insurance. At the time of the accident the first mate, first engineer, first clerk, and steward, with a number of the deek crew, were on watch, but Missouri River Packet Company, and was built in 1866, at a cost of \$51,000. The steamer Elkhorn, which was moored below the bridge, broke loose and floated five miles down the river, where she lodged. She was brought up this morning, and is damaged to the extent of \$500. The torroad five bridges were washed away. No trains will go nado took off the roofs of several houses in the city, and cast of Circleville before Monday. A number of feet of did much damage in the way of uprooting shade trees, which were blown down and broken to pieces. Sheaves of wheat were tossed about and scattered east of St. Joseph, generally,

IN INDIANA.

THE STORM EXCEEDINGLY FIRNCE.

CINCINNATI, July 5 .- Passengers from Logansort say the storm of yesterday leveled the trees nearly all the way from Logansport to Richmond. In Rich and trees were blown down in the streets. One fell across an express wagon, breaking both legs of the driver and crushing the wagon. At Washington the storm was exceedingly fierce. Sheaves of wheat were scattered about wildly, and carried many feet in the air

DAMAGE TO THE GRAIN CROPS.

Reports from the surrounding country bring Reports from the surrounding country bring intelligence of the serious results of the storm. The districts to the west and north-west suffered greatly from the flood. The most of the wheat had been cut, but not garnered, and the new mown hay was also lying out in the fields. The effects of the water-fail on these, as well as out the fields of ripe grain, is at once apparent. The damage to the crops is therefore immense, and a rise in values is extremely probable.

IN ILLINOIS.

IMMENSE RAIN FALL-HEAVY LOSSES FEARED. CHICAGO, Ill., July 5 .- The weather to-day is ear and beautiful. The meager reports yet received from various points in the county show that the storm of the last two days has been one of the most severe ever experienced here. An immense quantity of water fell, and there has been a good deal of damage to telegraph poles and wires by lightning and wind.

IN KENTUCKY.

TREES UPROOTED-THE CROPS INJURED. CINCINNATI, July 5 .- Advices from Maysrille, Ky., state that a severe storm visited that section vesterday, unroofing many buildings, uproofing trees, blowing off chimneys, and doing great damage to the

IN MINNESOTA.

NO DAMAGE SUFFERED. MILWAUKEE, July 5 .- A heavy storm passed over Minnesota yesterday, but no damage was done.

A CHUECH STRUCK IN ANDOVER-LOSSES IN NEW-

HAMPSHIRE. Boston, July 5 .- During a heavy shower in Andover yesterday afternoon, the lightning struck the old South Church, and stunned the Rev. Mr. Abbott, who was delivering an oration, and also Mr. Carter, the tenor of the choir. Both recovered in a few minutes. The church was not materially damaged. The dwelling of Joseph Richardson and several other buildings were also struck. It was the most violent storm experienced here for 50 years. At Groveland, yesterday, during a thunderstorm, the lightning struck a tree, by which a horse was frightened, overturning a carriage containing several ladies and children, and severely injuring Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Charles Kimball, the latter probably fatally.

The others escaped unharmed. NASHUA, N. H., July 4.-William Bennett's barn, in Chesterfield, was fired by lightning sesterday, and the flames communicating with two other barns, all three

were destroyed with their contents. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 5.-During the thunder storm of last night, the lightning struck the Episcopal Church, the dwelling of John S. Harvey, the fisheries store, and also the Pepperel Hotel at Kittery Point, but

doing to serious damage. In Bedford, N. H., John McDuffle's barn and contents were burned by lightuing. The loss is \$2,000.

Wolffson, N. H., July 5.—During a storm here yesterday, the lightuing struck the house of Mrs. Drew, in Tuffonboro, instantly killing her, and considerably damaging the building. She was a widow, 60 years of age, and alone at the time.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN BUFFALO. BOFFALO, July 6,-There were three distinct shocks of earthquake here this morning-one quite

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1873. strong about 5 o'clock, another about 7 o'clock, and the third, quite strong, at 9:30 o'clock, causing considerab

alarm by the rocking of buildings and the shipping in

WASHINGTON.

PERIOUS CHARGES OF CORRUPTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

the harber.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- A morning Republican paper makes a strong attack on the District Legislature and Board of Public Works, charging that some of the best members of the Legislature disclaim a knowledge of what bills were really passed through at the close of the session; that the Sewerage bill was passed by violation of rules of one house, and entails an addition of \$2,000,000 to:the District debt, and carries with it the certainty of doubling this. The debt of the District is represented as having been, through late enactments, run up to \$17,000,000, and that, although it was claimed that the excess of the debt above \$10,000,000, the limit allowed by the organic act, would be defrayed by appropriations last Congress, many debte one from the Board continue unpaid, and its paper is at heavy discount. It is claimed that as Congress ferced this government upon the Dis trict without its consent or desire, it ought to replace it by putting the government into honest and competent hands, and suggests a Board of Army Engineers.

MISCONSTRUCTIONS OF THE SALARY BILL. Washington, July 6.-Incorrect versions of the law under which members of the XLIIId Congress are drawing their pay in advance of being sworn in, are in circulation. The law is part of the bill increasing their | The Shah was then escorted to the Palais Bourbon alary, and provides that all members whose credentials in proper form are filed with the Clerk, and where notice of contest is not received, may receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of their term till the beginning of the first session of Congress, and to avoid the difficulty presented by the old law, of requiring the certificate of the Speaker (since there is no Speaker), the certificate of the Clerk, who is the only officer in the House of Representatives who holds over, is made sufficient. All members are now drawing \$625 per month each, except in contested cases, and the sal aries drawn before a single day's service is performed in December will be for each member \$5,625, or \$625 more than his annual pay under the old law.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY EMBARRASSMENTS Washington, July 6 .- The trustees of Howard University met yesterday, and heard a report from the committee appointed to prepare an answer to the statements concerning its financial condition and the back pay to its President. The report was mainly devoted to the first branch of the subject, and while the debt was held to be about \$100,000, the committee found that the real estate was sufficient to meet it. It was decided to print the report in pamphlet form. Howard presented a statement concerning his back pay and other sums he had received from the University. setting forth that in various ways he had given the institution almost as much as he had received from it, and that he had also entered into bonds to return his back pay within a certain number of years. A motion to print this statement was lost.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION RE-ESTABLISHED. Washington, July 6 .- Mr. Lamacona, the new Mexican Commissioner, and Mr. Avela, the new Mexican agent, have arrived at New-York, bringing the confirmed treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republic for the revival of the Mexican Claims Commission; and it may be expected that at an early day the business of that Commission will be resumed. The Commission was established under Mr. Seward treaty of February, 1867, which expired in February, 1861, which expired in February 1861, which expired in February 1861, and has now been extended for two years more trong that time.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1873.

The following Post-Office changes in New-York have con made during the week ending July 5:

Offices established—Deer Park, Suffolk County, Augustus Hudson, Postmaster; West Gibbon, Schoharie

Offices established—Deer Park, Siliolik County, Ali-guatus Hudson, Postmaster; West Gibboa, Schoharle County, Cornelius Latham, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Austin A. Prentiss, Croghan, Lewis County; Thomas Newbery, Cropscyville, Renselac County; Oliver Crank, Forz Mongomery, Orange County; John H. Serven, Gration, Renselace County; Afred Hasbrook, Hughsonville, Dutchess County; Thomas H. Slingsley, Rouse's Point, Clinton County; George Churchili, South Bombay, Franklin County. The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just com pleted the settlement of the account of Jacob Thompson

Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan's Administra' tration, and acting at that time as Trustee of the Indian Fund. It is shown there is a deficit of \$821,000. The statement is made that it has not been possible to take up these accounts until recently, owing to the fact that all previous accounts required to be settled before reaching Mr. Thompson's case.

held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior amount to and court dresses aimd the addience somewhat marred about \$5,000,000. The annual interest, nearly \$281,000, is the general effect. The performance consisted of the transferred or applied to the benefit of the Indian tribes Shadow dance-scene in Dinorah; Patti played; and

The chief cierkship of the Lighthouse Board, now vacant, will, it is said, be filled by the appointment of Win. D. O'Connor, who has for some years past been the corresponding clerk of that office, and is thoroughly fa-

The Treasury Department has so nearly exhausted its first supply of official postage stamps, which was expected to last it for the first quarter, that it yesterday made a requisition for nearly \$250,000 worth.

A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES SUMNER.

ORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF

HAYTI AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR. WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The following letter of Nisage Saget, President of the Republic of Hayti, to the Hop, Charles Sumper, has been received:

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI, PORT AU-PRINCE, Sept. 24, 1872, } SINTY-NINTH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE. } Honorable Senator: I seize, eagerly, the good oppor-unity offered me by the departure of our Minister. tunity offered me by the departure of our Minister, Citizen S. Preston, to pray you to receive the testimony of my high consideration, which does not cease to grow by reason of the eminent services which you render daily to the noble cause of an oppressed people. I should consider myseif as failing in one of my most imperious duties if I did not express to you the sentiments of gratitude which your name awakens in the breast of every one belonging to the African race. In assuming the defense of the rights of this people, guided by the most generous sentiments of your rich nature by a sincere love of justice, you have acquired an immortal title to the gratitude of all the descendants of the African race. Please to receive this feeble expression of my high esteem for the noble character of an illustrious citizen, and believe in the depth of sentiments with which I declare myself, honorable Senator, your devoted friend, our devoted friend, The Hon, Chas. Summer.

The following is Mr. Summer's answer :

The following is Mr. Summer's answer:

Washington, July 4, 1873.

I cannot at this late day acknowledge the letter with which you have honored me, without explaining the reason of my delay. Owing to absence in Europe, where I had gone for health, I did not receive your valuers and the summer of the late of the winter. where I had gone for health, I did not receive your val-able communication until some time in the Winter, when it was put in my hands by your excellent Minister. Continuing feeble in health, I reluctantly postponed this acknowledgment. I now take advantage of conviles-cence to do thus tardily what my feelings prompted at

an earlier day.

Please, Sr, accept my thanks for! your generous appreciation of what I have done, and your kindness in tetting me know it under your own hand. But I beg you to understand that I do not deserve the praise with which you bonor use. In advocating the cause of an oppressed people, I have only acted according to my conscience. I could not have done otherwise; and how my only regret is that I have done so little. I wish I had done more.

conscience. I could not have done otherwise; and fnow my only regret is that I have done so little. I wish I had done more.

In the history of mankind the crime against the African race will stand forth in terrible eminence always observed and never forgotten. Just in proportion as civilization prevails will this enormous wrong be apparent in its true character, and men will read with natonishment how human beings guilty only of being black were sold into Slavery, and then (such was the continuing injustice toward this unhappy people) how when Slavery ceased they were still treated with indignity by persons whose lordly pretusions were founded on the skin only. As these things are seen in increasing light they will be condemned in no uncertain words, nor will the demand of equal rights on account of color escape the judgment awarded to Slavery itself. Human conduct on this question is a measure of character. Where the African race is enslaved or degraded, where it is exposed to any indignity or shut out from that equality which is a primal right of humanity, there civilization is still feeble; to the certain triumph of civilization I look with constant hope. It is sure to come, and one sign of its arrival will be that prevailing sentiment which recognizes the perpetual obligations of equal justice to all and the duty to repair past wrongs by compensations in the future. In the great debt of the whites to the blacks there is a bank from which for generations to come the latter can draw. Accept, Mr. President, the expressions of my ardent hope for the peace, prosperity, and happinoss of the Republic of Hayti, and allow me to subscribe myself with true regard your faithful friend.

The President of Hayti, &c., &c., &c.

.Judge Lynch has refused a new trial in The

... W. G. Satterfield, a desperado and incendiary,

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE. EMBARKATION AT PORTSMOUTH ON A BRITISH SLOOP -ARRIVAL AT CHERBOURG AND PARIS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5, 1873. The Shah of Persia took his departure from this city to-day for France. His Majesty proceeded to outh, where he embarked on the British steamsloop Rapid at 2 o'clock this afternoon and sailed imme diately for Cherbourg. An immense crowd gathered a the railway station in this city and loudly cheered the Shah as the special train which carried bun to Ports mouth moved off. As the Rapid steamed out of Portsnouth harbor a parting salute was given by the vessels

attached to the channel squadron. CHERBOURG, Saturday, July 5, 1873 The Shah of Persia arrived in this harbor this after-tion on board the Briffish steamer Rapid, after a picasant run from Pertsmouth. In the evening numerous onfires were lighted on shore, and the shipping in the harbor was hung with Chinese lanterns, making a very brilliant spectacle. His Majesty will disembark on

Pants, July 6, 1873. The train bearing the Shah of Persia and suite entered the Passy station at 6:30 this morning, where the distinguished visiter was received by President MacMahon and the Due de Broglie. At the Arch of Triumph the Shah was met by the Prefect of the Seine and Municipal Councilors. M. Vautrain made an address of welcome, to which the Shah briefly replied. where he was received by M. Buffet, President of the Assembly. The crowds of spectators were imm and the Shah had a warm popular reception.

THE SOJOURN IN ENGLAND. VISIT TO COVENT GARDEN-PROGRAMME FOR THE

NIGHT-NAVAL REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 23 .- The excitement about the Shah still continues, and the public seems never weary of running after the sensation of the hour. Nor is there any indication yet that the Shah is weary of being run after. On the contrary, he regards all the demonstra tions in his favor as testimony to the greatness of the King of Kings and as proof of the high value placed on his power by the British nation. Indeed, his satisfac tion, I am informed, took the eminently practical form of proposing a prolongation of his visit. This, however, was too much for mortal patience. Even Court officials might strike if the "successor of Darius" should outstay his welcome; and so there is every reason to hope that, in a week, we shall speed the parting guest. How ever, till to-morrow's review at Windsor is over, the Shah's reception will not have reached its culminating point. On Saturday he visited the Woolwich Arsenal, and was present at a field-day on Woolwich Common in the evening he went in state to the Italian opera at Covent Garden. State visits to the opera have been very rare of late years, and the publie desire to get scats was extreme. Greatly to the annoyance of the lessec, a subscription night-that is, a night on which holders of boxes and stalls hired for the season have a right of entry-was chosen for the Snah's visit. In consequence the number of places available for the general public was comparatively limited, and prices run to extravagant thights, as much as eight guineas being paid to my own knowledge for a single stall. Very little had been done in honor of the occasion by the management. The tiers of boxes were festooned with wreaths of artificial flowers, and a number of wax candles had been placed with a sparing hand between the boxes. The house, however, is a very handsome one in itself, and being tilled from the floor to the roof with a brilliantly dressed crowd, it presented : striking appearance. As to the company it is enough to say that if the theater had been burnt down that night, we should have been obliged to have a general election for lack of a quorum in the Commons, and should have settled practically the question of an hereditary legislature by the bodity disappearance of the House of Lords.

The Royal box was in the center of the theater, consisting of six private boxes on the grand tier, which had been knocked into one. A scarlet canopy sur-

mounted with a gill crown overhung the box, an a dozen bouquets had been placed on the balustrade in nor of the royal visitors. The Shah, wearing his diamond plume, sat in the center, with the Princess of Wales on his right and the Czarina on his left. The Prince of Wales, the Czarowitz, Prince Arthur, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied the other front seats. The Princes and their suite were allfin full uniform, wearing all their orders and 'Alboui, the rival prima donna, acted Op last act of Hamlet; and the second and third acts of Faust were given with Patti as Marguerite and Nicolni as Faust. The audience was so engrossed by the presence of the Shah that the stage was almost neglected, and the performers sang, as I thought, with unusual warmth and vigor. There was a puserable attempt at a ballet in the last act of Hamlet Covent Garden is so noted for the shabbiness of its bailets that I should not have thought our Mr. Gye could have collected so many clderly and ill-favored ballermas, or fitted them out so meanly. The Shah, who seemed bored throughout the singing, woke up a little then the ballet began, but soon relapsed into indifference. Indeed, the one occasion when he appeared really inter ested was when some dancing dogs were brought on the stage during the market scene in Faust. A Passion March, or what was supposed to be such, was performed during the acts, the whole house standing up as when the Royal Anthem is played, and the Shah, in response,

rose and bowed to the audience. If the State visit to the opera was, in my judgment more or less of a failure, the same cannot be said of to-day's review at Spithead. The weather was lovely, the sun shone brightly, and the heat of the air was softned by a fresh sea-breeze. Throughout Saturday and Sunday excursion trains and brought enormous crowds down to fortsmouth, and the shabby, squalld town was filled to overflowing. Beds were not to be had for love or money, and many of the excursionists had to sleep in the railway carriages. The Shah and the princes came down by express train by the South-Western line, and immediately on their arrival they emparked on the Queen's yacht, the Victoria and Albert. The Prince of Wales's little poys, Prince Victor and Prince George, accompanied their father, and were dressed in sallor costumes. The yacht was attended by a number of vessels carrying the Lords of the Admiralty, the Peers, the members of the House of Commons, and left Portsmouth Dock-yard at 11, steaming past the old hulls of Nelson's Victory and St. Vincent; past the now scarcely less antiquated frigates, tho negal and the Duke of Weilington, of twenty years ago; past the Block House Fort, the historie "Hard" of Portsmouth, and South Sea Castle. We then entered channel which flows between the mainland and the late of Wight. The view here was singularly lovely. South Sea Common and the sandy shore of Hasiar were crowded with a dense multitude stretching far away into the distance. Opposite us lay the villa-crowned hills of the Isle of Wight, some three miles away, and between us and the island the iron-clad fleet lay at auchor. The whole broad expanse of the sea was covered with a flotilla of casure steamers, yachts and sailing-boats. The fleet safuted as we approached, and when at last the smoke had cleared away we were near enough to see the order in which the ships were arranged.

The fleet was drawn up in three parallel lines of about two miles in length. In the first line were the following vessels: Hotspur, Royal Sovereign, Cyclops, Hydra, Glatton, Sultan, Achilles, Vanguard, Monarch, Black Prince, Caledonia, and Penelope. In the second line were the Prince Consort, Gorgon, Hecate, Devastation, Agincourt (flag-ship), Northumberland, Audacious, Hector, Hercules, Zealous, and Valiant. In the third line were the Comet, Arion, Bonetta, Seawing, Snake, Busted, Blazer, Kite, Bloodhound, Plucky, Fawn, Bruiser, Orwell, Arachne, Skylark, Zephyr. Ariel, Garland, Avenger, and

The first column, which lay next to the Isle of Wight, was mainly composed of iron-clad frigates; the middle of turret-ships and monitors; the third of gun boats. Entering from the west between the Hotspur and the Prince Consort, we sailed down the channel between the first and second lines, the yards being manned When the Victoria and Albert had reached the end of the fleet another salute was fired, and then the Shah and the Prince went on board the Agincourt and the Sultan

no maneuvers were attempted. After a brief halt at the iron-clads I have named, the royal party reëmbarked o the yaelit, and amid more salutes and more cheering the royal squadron returned to Portsmouth harbor. They had luncheon with Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy. Theu the Shah was taken over the dock-yard, and then the royal train started for London, which we reached by soon in time to enable the party to dine before they

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

went to the concert given at the Albert Hail in honor of

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION. RAIN-STORM.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 5, 1873. The number of foreign visitors to the Exhibition is increasing daily. The great majority are from England. The juries are now hard at work, and it is gen erally thought that a considerable number of prizes will be awarded American exhibitors.

A severe rain-sform passed over this city to day. The water penetrated through the roof of the exhibition building, considerably damaging the goods exhibited in the United States department, and ruining the siiks dis-

played in the French section.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has left Vienna. The Hon.

Carl Schurz and Mr. Adams are here. Gen. Van Buren has gone to Voslauer, 20 miles distant from this city.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN.

MORE EFFICIENT MEASURES AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

The Government has decided to employ every resource to crush the Carlist insurrection, A proclamation will be issued giving the insurgents five days to surrender to the Republican forces, after which time cordons will be drawn around the insurrectionary districts, and a decisive campaign commenced.

In consequence of the interruption of railway traffic in the north, the mails are now sent from Spain by sea

Vigorous measures taken by the Government have prevented a declaration of independence which the Ir-

slables were intending to issue at Barcelona

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER. THE CAPTAIN OF THE MURILLO FINED.

Lisbon, Saturday, July 5, 1873. The Custom-house authorities have fined the captain of the steamship Murillo, which ran into and sank the emigrant ship Northfleet in the English Channel 200,000 reis for failing to come to Lisbon when he had

RISING OF HINDOO PEASANTS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5, 1873. A dispatch from Bombay brings intelligence of a rising among the flindoo peasants in the district of They refuse to pay their rents and have plandered and burned several houses. Two bands have been dispersed by the police. ..

SURRENDER OF THE KHAN OF KHIVA.

St. Petersburg, Saturday, July 5, 1873. It is officially announced that the Khan of Khiva and all his ministers, who fled from the capital and submitted to Gen. Kauffmann, beseeching his clem-General, pending his disposition of their cases, has

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Shah of Persia has accepted an invitaion to visit Italy. The telegraph cable between Cuba and Porto

placed them under guard.

Rico is in working order again The Pope walked in the Vatican grounds on

saturday, requiring no assistance.

The Sultan of Turkey intends to make a ong visit to the Khedive of Egypt.

Fresh shocks of earthquake were reported esterday morning in Belluno and vicinity. The laying of the cable of 1873 was success-

uliv completed shortly after midnight on the 4th of July. Count Cambray-Digny has failed to form a Cahinet, and the crisis in the Italian Ministry continues. Several hundred vagrants, recently set to work on the trocka in Cuba, have deserted and joined the

A special dispatch from Paris to The London vs the duel between MM. Rane and De Cas

The Paris correspondent of The London Times telegraphs to that paper that the trul of Marshal againe will probably take place at Complègne in the atter part of September.

The Cuban planters have agreed to pay a tax of \$2 for each slave instead of sending them to Nork on the Trochs. The owners of runaway Chinamen now in the Government depots, have offered them to the authorities to work on the Trocha, and the Captain-Gen-eral has determined to accept them.

The anniversary of the independence of the United States was celebrated at the American Legation at Madrid by a grand banquet. Among the distinguished

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CAPTURE OF DELCHAYE'S BAND OF APACHES-

TROUBLE WITH THE PIMA BAND. SAN FRANCISCO, July 5 .- Advices from Arions by way of San Diego state that on June 26, the day after Capt. Bandall's attack upon Tatagus's band of Apaches, Delebaye's camp was surrounded, and he, with the remainder of that once formidable band of Apaches, to the number of 131, surrendered. Delchaye says it is impossible for the Apaches to evade traitors : they follow night and day. The Pima band of Apaches, which recently left Date Creek Reservation, were fol-lowed by troops and Oregon scouts from Fort Whippie and driven into the Colorado Reservation, from which they have been taken to Verde Reservation.

THE MODOCS SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS. San Francisco, July 5 .- Sickness is reported mong the Modoc prisoners at Fort Klamath. finement is commencing to tell on Captain Jack and Curly-Headed Doctor; the former being weak, gaunt,

SEVERAL MODOCS SURRENDER-THE PRISONERS!

COUNSEL. YREKA, July 5 .- Mr. Blair, Superintendent of Enirchlid's ranche, says that on Wednesday morning Capt. Jack's fathers-in-law and a young warrior came to him west of his house and called out the ranchmen, and formally surrendered. The Modocs were anxious to know what they should do. Capt. Fairchild told them to bring in the women and children about the Lava Bed, and then await orders from the military authorities. The Modoes started for their squass and children on the following day. Col. Lewis of Red Bulf, attorney for the Modoes charged with murder, seaves this evening. He intimates that he has engaged in the case at the solicitation of Judge Steele, and is anxious not only to show provocation on the part of the Indiams for the late struggle, but also the causes of all hosfulties.

MEMPHIS, July 5.-There were 13 interments yesterday. Five of the bodies were of persons who had died of cholera. This disease, while abating in the city, s spreading in the country adjacent. Two deaths from nolera occurred in this city vesterday.

July 6.—There were 15 interments to-day, including 6 ctims of cholera. Five of the latter were colored. NASHVILLE, July 8.-The number of deaths from all causes in this city yesterday was fourteen, of which 9 were from cholera. Pour deaths from cholera occurred

CINCINNATI, July 8.—One death from cholera was reported in this city yesterday. Nine deaths from choicra courred to-day.

July 6.—Five deaths were reported to-day.

WHEELING, July 5.-Wm. Clohan, an old resident of this city, was taken suddenly ill to-day, and the physicians pronounce the disease genuine Asiatic cholera

PRICE FOUR CENTS. THE PRESS IN GERMANY.

A PROPOSED LAW SUBMITTED FOR ITS CONTROL.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM IN PRUSSIA-A STORM OF DIS APPROVAL

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Berlin, June 20 .- In regard to the hardships of the Press of Prussia, recent events have given the subject such a fresh importance that I make no ex-cuse for returning to it. Under the old feudal regime. which ended, let us say, in 1848, the Press had no right's which the Government was bound to respect. after Sadowa there was an official censor, whose busyness was to examine all publications before they were bound, and who possessed full power of prohibitio is needless to say that the Government always selected for this post a man whose orthodoxy was as firm as his will. After the war of 1866 Ministry, and notably Bramarek, felt was expedient to make some concession to the journals. most of which had, supported his plans heartliv, much more heartily perhaps than any other distinct elements in Prassia. But the wary Chancellor was not ready to make a genuine reform, and he would agree to nothing arther than the crasure of the name censor, while the functions of the officer were transferred to the police The censor was abolished, but the censorship was retained. The journals were also given opportunity for redress in the courts of justice—that is to say, the police were required to bring a formal prosecution against a journal on which they had exercised their power of conscatton, and to give it opportunity to wrest from a judge the tardy and absurd satisfaction of a decision hat the confiscation was unwarranted.

If the original seizure was an oppression, the remedy was an insuit. A case exactly in point has occurred. The Germania, the Ultramontane daily of this city, pubshed one evening a letter from the Pope to one of the ebellious Bishops, who are giving Prince Bismarck so much trouble. The police pounced upon the unlacky journal, and seized at the presses the entire edition. No explanations were necessary, and of coerse none were given. But the next evening, 24 hours later, the familiar police wagon appeared at the publisher's office with the confiscated edition, which had been returned The police had concluded to remove the interflet," vas the only explanation given. In ordinary circumtances a journal which is only 24 hours old is considered fresh in Germany; but in this case the following num-ber was already on the press, and the conflicated sheets of course an utter loss. This is the system-of what is purely arbitrary may be

called a system—under which Prussian journalists pur-sue to-day their unlucky calling. It is the Prussian system, I say, and not the German system. At present there is no uniform press law; and since each State makes its own regulations in the matter, the South German States are far in advance of their northern neighbor. But when it is proposed to secure a very literal reform under the present system, the Prossians always look, if possible, to the Imperial Parisa-ment. The Reichstag is very liberal; and in this method of procedure there is gained for any measure the advantage that it does not have to face the Presstan Upper Chamber. For two years a lively agitation, chiefly fomented by Prussian Liberals, had kept the subject fresh in the parliamen upon the approach of the Russian troops, have returned any mind, and this session, at an early day, a committee and submitted to Gen. Kauffmann, beseeching his clemency and imploring his merciful consideration. The cral bill was presented and met with general favor. Suddenly one day, as the project was about to be put ou is course in the regular way, Prince Blamarck arose and, stating that the Prussian delegates were about to submit a scheme to the Bundesrath, asked that the pending bill be postponed. The assented. elapsed, and when Prince Bismacek's reform appeared it was found to be very much like the reform of 1867; it was no reform. It does not abolish the obnexious police censorship. It does not do away with the arbitrary principle of punishment before trial. It modi-ties somewhat the specific causes for which a journal may be regularly adjudged by the courts, but in return it establishes a general proscription of the widest and loosest kind. A journal may be punished for anything which, in the opinion of a judge, threatens the right of property, the institution of the family, the military system, &c. The clause is purposely left indefinite, and a complaisant judge may easily stretch it to cover the nost innocent political crincism in the press.

Thus does Prince Bismarck enlarge the liberty of the

press in Germany. His conduct will create some sur-prise in America. The fact is that Bismarck's so-called beralism is purely a result of circumstances. It is scientious principles, but it is weak or strong according to the necessities of the case. It is probable that his marck cares no more for the freedom of the press as an abstract principle than he cares for the independence of the Church. But he does mean to have not only the Church but the press, not only the Church and the press but every distinct corps in a position where he can contro it. He doubtless has no desire to disturb the journals by purely vexatious prosecutions, and he certainly has little sympathy with the foolish measures new and then taken against the Catholic sheets. But he will submit no to reform which abolishes the substance of the power of the Government over the press; that principle nce understood, his Conservatism of to-day becomes as intelligible as his Liberalism of yesterday. Herein lies the danger of indiscriminate approval of the Chancellor's policy against the Church. It is a two-edged sword, and those Liberals who are delighted to see it newing down the barriers of superstition which surround Catholicism will shudder to see it turned against other privileges for which they have the greatest veneration. Everything must submit to the will of State;" this is the rule of action which seems to govern the reform of the German Chancellor. His present work may be compared to that of the coachman who mounts his box behind a six-in-hand. Ho finds the reins lying about loose here and there, and knows that they must be gathered up before he can guide his steeds. Just now Bismarck is gathering upthe roins in order to control the conch of State. As a coachman he feels no hostility toward the beasts in trusted to him, and is determined only that they shall obey. And, to pursue the parallel a step further, the good conduct of any particular member of the team will secure it only immunity from punishment—not from servitude and obedience. The Church is one horse in the Bismarck turnout, the noblesse is another, the army is another, the press is another, etc., and the skill with which he manages to make all these interests bow to his will is the highest proof of his power and skill.

As yet, however, the new Press law is only a project, It has been submitted to the Bundesrath, but has not received the assent of that council; while ever if that ody adopts it, the hardest tack will be with the Liberal Reichstag. The press is outspoken and unanimous in condemnation of the measure. There is indeed such a storm raging on the subject that Bismarck him self seems to be a little dismayed, for he recently protested in the Reichstag against the supposition that the measure was his individual work. Some of the Chancel-Eulephers, the Minister of the Interior. These are fool ish subterfuges; and they are significant only because ther show that the ministry is after all ashamed of its work, and is unwilling to offend too violently the collective press of Germany.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

THREE LIVES LOST AT NIAGARA FALLS. CHIPPEWA, July 5.-John Elliott, age 20; Margaret Rollinston, age 18 (both of Cincinnati), and a young brother of Miss Rollinston's, went out on the river yesterday afternoon in a boat, and are supposed to have gone over the Falls, as pieces of the boat were picked up below the Palls this poon. Millett and the girl were have to have been married to-day, having pro-

cured a license at Welland yesterday. ELSEWHERR. A young man, Fred. Smith, was drowned while bathing in Fall Creek, Ohio, on Friday.

Albert Durfee, age 17, was drowned in the onnecticut, at Springfield, on Friday morning, while It is reported that four men from St. Stephen,

on a fishing excursion, were drowned at Deer Island, N. B., opposite Eastport, Me.

John L. Tucker, who had just opened the

The proprietors of the Sherman House, assisted to Joseph H. Hower, Dr. R. C. Miller and several other prominent reas, pare the newboys and boothacks of Chicago pikely second assessment and pictor less between Clifford House at Plymouth, Mass, was drowned on Friday while bathing. He formerly bent the Tremont